CHAPTER XIV—MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Archaeology

Exploration

1377. In connection with the study and inspection of ancient monuments in the State and the collection of inscriptions, tours were undertaken in some parts of the State. At Srirampura, there are a few monuments belonging to the Nayak or post-Vijayanagar period of which the fine mantap with Dravidian pillars deserves mention. At Periapatna the Shri Keshava Temple appears to have been constructed at different periods starting from the Chola period. Shri Hanumantheshwara Temple at Bannur is one of the early monuments in the State, built during the Ganga period and the reign of the great Chola Ruler Raja Raja who ruled between 985 and 1014 A.D. His inscription is found on the basement of the navaranga. The temple is built in the Dravidian style. This place appears to have had a long history, and references made in some of the inscriptions of the Ganga King Sripurusha (8th century A.D) are found there. At Arsikere, the Sahasrakuta Basthi, a Jain monument, is another good Hoysala structure next to the famous Shri Eswara Temple at the place.

1378. There are a number of small monuments at Hebbur all belonging to a very late period. Shri Varadaraja Temple was built in about the 15th or 16th Century A. D. This temple deserves protection. Kalyani was the capital of the great Chalukyan Empire.

1379. The megalithic site at Banniguppa near Pandavapura, has now been disturbed to a great extent mainly by cultivators.

1380. A palaeolithic site at Bagalkote which is about two miles from the place, and on the right bank of the river Malaprabha is very extensive.

Excavation

1381. During the month of March 1960, excavations were continued on the site of T. Narasipur. They revealed that the megalithic culture was preceded by a Chalcolithic phase with its typical pottery, etc. While exploring the bank of the river, just by the side of the site, and a part of it probably at one time, a number of flakes of jasper and quartz and a few series II tools were picked up. It would be

MISCELLANEOUS

interesting to ascertain from excavations, whether they also turn up in the stratified layers. If the answer is in the affirmative, the site would be the habitat of the Palæolithic man of Mysore.

Library and Museum

1382. About sixty books and periodicals were acquired for the library of the Department.

Epigraphy

1383. A few inscriptions and coins were collected during the general survey tours conducted by the Department of which the following may be noted :—

(*a*) The Hoysala Copper plate grant at Turuvekere, Tumkur District, consisting of seven plates and Tiger seal belong to the reign of Hoysala king Narasimha I and is dated in the year Sarvadhari *i.e.*, A.D. 1168.

Numismatics

(*b*) Seventy-seven silver coins of the Rupee size belonging to the reign of Shah Jehan, Aurangzeb and his sons were discovered at Ratkal village, Gulbarga District. These are being studied in detail.

(*c*) Twenty-four gold coins, three gold ear-ornaments and one silver receptacle discovered at Brahmipura, seventy seven silver coins discovered at Ratkal and a copper plate record of the Hoysala king Narasimha III discovered at Turuvekere have been acquired for the Departmental Museum.

(*d*) Another board of twenty-four gold coins of the fanam type, three gold ear-ornaments and one silver receptacle discovered at Brahmipura, Channapatna Taluk were also received in the Department for study and display.

Finance

1384. The Receipts and Expenditure of the Department under the Budget Heads amounted to Rs. 70,224-19 and Rs. 70,224-19 respectively. A sum of Rs. 738-90 was realised by the sale of Departmental publications and photographs, etc.

Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption

EFFICIENCY AUDIT

Reorganisation of the Department.

1385. The Department was designated, after reorganisation, as "The Directorate of Efficiency Audit and